TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Duties on Copper, &c. -Redemption of Five-Twenties-Public Debt-Judge Underwood's Recent Decision at Richmend—Resolution to Pay Southern Senators—Monument to General Kearney—Resolution Adopted Relieving Florida

Citizens from Disabilities—Relief for Poor of District of Co-lumbia—Eight Hours Work for Ten Hours Pay—Consideration of Specie Resumption Bill—Speech by Mr. Morton. HOUSE:

Again, said Mr. Morton, it is said the Government cannot return to specie payment until we have checked the flow of gold to Europs by largely reducing our importations of foreign goods.

This is a clear case of putting the disease for the remedy. Gold, like every commodity, is governed by the great commercial law of demand and supply. It goes where needed and leaves the country where not in demand. In this country there is now but one demand for gold, which is to pay duties on imports. In whatever, country paper money has been made legal tender, it has invariably driven gold and silver from circulation, and in a great part Richmond-Resolution to Pay Imprisonment of Americans in Ireland-Carriage of Explosive Substances on Passenger Vessels-Political Disabilities -Militia in late Rebel States-Amendment to Internal Revenue Law-Registers in Bankruptcy to Take Testimony-Certification of Checks by National Banks-Female Employes, for Like Service, to Receive same Compensation as Males-No Commissioner Sent

ABy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, December 16, 1868.

to Spain.

SENATE. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill fixing the duties on copper, &c., and also the follewing resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, to be called up at an

Rescired, By the Senate, that neither public policy nor the genate, that netther public policy nor the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the 5-20 bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin, or making them equivalent the states. making them equivalent the seto, and measures should be adopted to secure the resumption of specie payment at as early a s practicable.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported back from the same Committee, without amendment, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds, in November, 1867, which read as follows:

Joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the pulic debt in coin or its equivalent:

Whereas, the public debt of the United States was, except where specially otherwise ordered, contracted upon the faith of the United States that the same should the paid or redeemed in com or its endiva-lent; and whereas, doubts have been raised as to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin or its equivalent;

nerefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States, &c., that the public debt of the United States, except in cases wherein the law authorizes the same, or provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged to its payment accordingly.
Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability and expedi-ency of some immediate legislation to pre-vent the discharge of persons convicted of

crime by the extraordinary decision of the District Judge of Virginia. After discussion the word "extraordinary" was struck out, as perhaps reflecting on Judge Underwood.

The resolution was then adopted.
Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Senators from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, the legal compensation of Senators.

tors. Mr. FERRY objected. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolu-tion to donate condemned cannon to erect a monument to Maj. Gen. Kearney.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a bill to relieve sundry citizens of Florida from political disabilities. On his motion it was laid on the table. Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution

States vessels. Adopted.
Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide a

The motion was lost—22 to 38.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the total cost of the issue of United States fractional currency and to this time. Adonted up to this time. Adopted. On motion of Mr. FERRY, the resolution

offered by Mr. Morton in regard to pay of Southern Senators was referred to the Judiciary Committee On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration of his Railroad bill was postponed

te, on motion of Mr. MORTON.

until after recess.

took up his bill for the resumption specie payment, on which he spoke at length.

Senator MORTON, in the course of an elaborate speech, in reply to the argument that the currency is redundant and we cannot return to specie payment until con-traction has taken place, said the entire bank circulation before the war was two handred and two millions, and the specie held by the banks eighty-eight millions; but at the same time gold and silver were in circulation, and it is probable there were more than one hundred and fifty millions in the country, besides that held by Then there were also the issue of local banks, not current except in the localities where issued, which rendered ne-

of exchange and promissory notes, and the increased demand for other purposes, it is doubtful whether the currency is more redundant now than in 1860, when the banks were paying species and if not redundant, contraction is not a necessary preliminary

silver from circulation, and in a great part from the country. Thus it is that Canada is flooded with American silver, and that American gold has gone to Europe in a steady stream for five years. Thus it was during the French revolution, when the assignate a legal tander like our other daring the French relation, when the assignats, a legal tender like our own, drove french gold into all the neighboring countries. So when the assignats finally countries. So when the assignats finally collapsed, asthey did in a single day, France found herself almost destitute of coin. And thus it was during the long suspension of the Bank of England, when the English gold went out and was only recalled by the preparations made to return to specie payment. During the first five years of the decide end ng June 30, 1838, our gold exports were \$231, 238, 297. During the last five years our exports were \$231, 239, 297. During the last five years our exports were \$413,639,000, ahowing an increase of \$152,422,000, would make \$171,811,000 of an increased gold loss during the last five years. We cannot retain our gold at home except by making a demand \$251.551.550. years. We cannot retain our gold at home except by making a demand for it. If we would reduce importation of foreign goods, we must withhold the gold with which they are purchased, and this we cannot do except by making it more profitable to keep it at home than to send it abroad.

Mr. MORTON next alluded to the idea that we can only raise the value of our cur-rency by raising that of our bonds, and to this end we must apply the surplus gold in the Treasury to the purchase of our bonds in the market to be cancelled. This bonds in the market to be cancelled. he held to be a misconception. He did not believe the existence of our bonded debt had anything to do with the depreciation of our currency. He believed it would be depreciated if the Government did not over preciated if the Government did not owe a single bond, or if our bonds were at par. The currency was depreciated because the greenback note is a promise to pay so many dollars on demand, which it does not pay. The promiss is daily broken and has long been dishondred. The note draws in its hands, added to that which is fit the no interest, and the Government has fixed no time when it will pay it. Under these circumstances the note must be depreciad. The solvency or ultimate ability

the promiser to pay never kept over due paper at par, and never will. To do that, paper at par, and never will. To do that, there must be certainty in the payment and time of payment, and if the time of payment be deferred, compensation must be made by the payment of interest. The taking of the gold in the Treasury for the purchase of bonds puts the redemption of the greenbacks out of the power of the Government. acks out of the power of the Government, and Proclaims to the world that it does not backs out of the power of the Government, and proclaims to the world that it does not intend to return to specie payment. The gold thus taken would not enter into circulation, but would sink back into an article of merchandize, to be gambled for, as it now is in Wall street. The greenback circulation is a part of the public debt, for the redemption of which the faith of the nation is solemnly pledged. The redemption of this pledge is not only demanded by every principle of national honor, but is imprratively demanded by the interests of the people, collectively and individually, and if the Government were to take the only means by which it can be take the only means by which it can be improved, and apply it to the purchase of bonds not due for many years, it would merit and receive the indignation and con-

tempt of honest men every where. Mr. MORTON enforced this proposition at length and then said: To the loaned this money to the Government to carry on the war for the suppression of the rebellion, I am grateful. Whatever may have been his motives, he was a public benefactor and entitled to the thanks of the nation. To him the Government must keep faith, whatever that faith may be. But while our creditors should receive all they are entitled to in law and equity, it is not bad faith to improve the condition of

the balance of the people.

He then combatted the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for contraction, the result of a misapprehension of the company of the contraction. directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the practicability of making Midway Island a rendezvous for United States vessels. Adopted would result in evils and hardships, and could not appreciate the value of the currency any more than common contracts for

States vessels. Adopted.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor of the District, which was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to take up the bill to fix the compensation for labor performed for the government, providing that there shall be no reduction of pay on account of the reduction of hours of labor.

Mr. CONNESS moved to take up the bill to fix the compensation for labor performed for the government, providing that there shall be no reduction of pay on account of the reduction of hours of labor.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Territories.

He also controvered the other recommendations of a time when United States notes shall be case to be legal tenders, except for government dues, as an act of repudiation, which does not differ in principle from the proposition of the President to apply the payment of the interest to the extinguishment of the bonded debt. When the greenbacks have been trought to par and the government stands ready to redeem them, then, and not till then, can their legal tender character be taken away without

Alluding to the Supreme Court, he said Alluding to the Supreme Court, he said:
If they have any doubts on the question whether greenbacks are legal tender, they should be east in favor of the legislation of Congress. The Supreme Court should be something more than the rigid expounder of statutes or collector of precedents, and of statutes or collector of precedents, and should view such questions as statesmen as well as lawyers. He had full faith in the learning, sbility and patriotism of that august tribunal, and believed it would not render a decision until the question has been viewed in all its, bearings and conse

To return to specie payments without a crash, is the great desideratum, and this can only be done by making the process gradual. Time is a necessary element, and the first question to be considered is the period which should be fixed by the Government to begin the redemption of green. back notes, and in my bill I have seated the 1st of July, 1871. Fixing the time must be the starting point of any plan which proposes to bring about resumption without a crash and disaster. In proposing to give two years and a half to begin the work of redemption, I have

dreds of millions of dollars annually. This form of currency is still used, but not nearly to the same extent. Greenbacks and National Bank notes are now transported from one section to another to the amount of many, hundred millons every year.

He continued: The needs of the country demanded an increase of currency over 1860 of at least one hundred and fifty millions, and, therefore, when you add to the actual currency of 1880, viz: about four hundred and fifty millions, the amount of currenry now used, in place of former bills of exchange and promissory notes, and the increased demand for other purposes, it is doubtful whether the currency is more recommercial paper is gained, that of certainty in time of payment.

Second. By fixing the period of re-demption the country is notified and may be prepared for the change, Peo-ple will have it in view in making new pie will maye it in view in making new contracts and arrangements in business; debitors fearing a dedine in prices of property will hasten to pay their debts during this two and a half years; the great body of existing debts among the people will be paid; the debts now contracted, not falling due before two years and a half are falling due before two years and a half, are very small and generally for real estate.
The great difficulty generally attending improvements in the value of the currency, in the resumption of specie payments, where they have been suspended, is the reduction in the nominal prices of property and labor, which operates injuriously on the debtor class, it is true, as the purchasing power of the currency is increased the nominal prices of property are dimin-ished; but this effect is sometimes counter. acted by the increase in the volume of the currency. The initiation of the currency, even though it be composed of gold and silver exclusively, increases the nominal release. the nominal price of property, of which we have a notable instance in the history of Spain. When resumption takes place, all old and silver will be set free and poured gold and silver will be set free and poured into the volume of the currency, thereby inflating it to a considerable extent, causing the whole amount of gold and silver to be very much greater than the whole amount of greenbacks that will be presented for re-demption.

But, as before stated, the period of re-demption is postponed so long that the great body of the existing debt will be paid before it arrives, and the declenaton in the price of property, which is likely to be small, would effect but a very limited class and scarcely reach the general business of the country. The time given is so long it will become stale in the public mind, all excitement and panic will pass away, and the change come and go so gradually that the people will at least have for gotten it when it arrives.

Third. By fixing the period of redemption so far off, the Government will have time to collect the amount of gold neces-

Mr. Morton explained the remaining portions of his bill. He estimates the gold and silver in the country at four hundred millions, the product of the mines for the year ending June 30th, 1869, at seventy-five millions, and after that one hundred millions Treasury, to redeem the whole greenback

circulation. He concluded as follows: The currency is not redundant, as I have before under-taken to show, and contraction should not come this side of repudiation, and only by an act of redemption. The greenback notes redeemed may be cancelled, and the coin paid out for them will take their place in the circulation. The currency will become mixed; the volume will not be diminished. Bringing the greenback notes to par will set free all the gold and silver in the land and pour them into the volume of currency, thus inflating it, but the inflation will

be legitimate.
The National banking system should be made free, limited or restrained by the requirement of redeeming their notes in in. Then there will be one currency fo coin. Then there will be one currency for all the people and one man's income, will be equal to another's of like amount; then our bonds, having kept pace with the appreciation of the currency, will be at par and their disastrous flow to Europe will be checked; then the government can sell seven per cent, bonds in the market at par, and with the proceeds pay off the present bonds, if holders refuse to exchange them, and thus reduce the aggregate interest on

bonds, if holders refuse to exchange them, and thus reduce the aggregate interest on the debt more than forty millions per annum; then the business of the country will be upon solid foundations and its prosperity enduring.

At the end of two years reconstruction will in all probability have taken place; the blessings of peace will prevail throughout the land; the prosperity of the South in great part restored, and cotton, though nevermore called king, will play its former part in our foreign exchanges. After the ocean has been swept by the angry tempests that have engulied gallant fleets and strewed the shore with the wrecks and strewed the shore with the wrecks and bodies of the dead, comes a calm; the the mountain waves sink to gentle billows, the flerce gale lulls to a prosperous breeze, the sun shines forth in splendor and surviving mariners with joyful hearts again spread their sails, resume their course and speed away to their distant haven. So with our country, when peace, reconstruction and resumption between the course of the cou truction and resumption have come. It as been swept and cut by the storms has been swept and cut by the storms of civil war; the land was strewn by the dead and every where are visible the vestages of the conflict; but peace has come, and with it reconstruction; the bright sun of prosperity shines forth in a cloudless sky; industry, beside commerce, again flow in their accustomed channel with accelerated gurrous the time.

with accelerated currents; the tide of emi gration, rising higher and higher, sweeps across from the old world; the wilderness of the west yields up its golden treasures and blossoms as the rose, and our country moves on gloriously to its great and final destiny

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr.

MORTON moved to refer his bill to the
Finance Committee, which was done.

On motion of Mr. CATTELL the Senate took up the resolution-reported by the Finance Committee expressing the Senate's disapproval of the financial views of the President, expressed in his message.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute, which

he afterwards withdrew, declaring the measure of liability of the government upon its bonds to be their value in coin at the dates of issue, with interest thereon.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the right way for the Senate to express its disappro-bation of the President's views was by refusing to legislate according to his recom-mendation, and not by a resolution of cen-sure. He offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially endorse the sentiments in the President's message, that our national credit should be sacredly observed, and declare that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as presidents of the constant of the constan practicable, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the sev-eral loans were made, and that when the localities where issued, which requered hecessary the payment of debts and commercial transactions in bills of exchange and
promissory notes, amounting to many hunought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. After discussion the substitute was lost 7 against 44.

Messrs, BUCKALEW and SAULSBURY opposed the original resolution, and Mr. HOWARD supported it. Without a vote thereon the Senate adurned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ROBINSON offered a preamble and resolution on the subject of imprisonment in Ireland of Americans.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would object unless the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. ROBINSON withdrew the resolution

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill prohibiting the carriage as freight in passenger vessels of pitro-glycerine, petroleum, or other ex-plosive substances. Beferred to the Com-mittee on Commerce. Mr. PAINE, from Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from legal and political disabilities about a dozen citizens of South Carolina recently elected to office, which was, on motion of

Mr. FARNSWORTH, amended by adding Jewett C. Senter, Lieutenant Governor of l'enhessee, and passed.

Mr. PAINE also reported a bill to repea the sixth section of the army appropriation bill of March 2d, 1867, which prohibits the

organization and maintenance of militia in he late rebel States, so far as it applies to North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired why Georgia was left out?

Mr. PAINE replied that he was not sure

but he should be in favor of admitting Georgia, but there was an inquiry going on before Congress as to the condition of that State, which made it questionable whether this bill should be extended to it now. The bill passed. Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on

Ways and Mcans, reported a bill to amend the eighteenth section of the Internal Revenue bill of July 20, 1868, by extending the time fixed therein from the first of January, 1869, to the 16th of February, 1869, so that the sections will provide that after the 15th of February, 1869, all smoking and fine cuts chewing tobacco or snuff shall be deemed as having been manufactured of the deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of the bill.

The bill passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a res-

olution calling on the heads of the various departments for reports as to the deduction that can be made in the number of em-

ployes. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the report of the Special Commissioners to examine into the work of the Union Pacific Railroad, &c. Adopted. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill adding registers n bankruptcy to the officers designated by law for taking testimony in contested elec-tion cases. Passed.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a pre-

dreds of persons are still held in slavery in Kentucky, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of United States Commissioners in Kentucky to hear and determine applications in cases involving illegal slaveholding.

"Ubjection was made by Messra. BECK and TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, on the ground that the allegations in the preamble was approximately.

he were untrue. Mr. PAINE offered's resolution instructing the Committee oh Banking to inquire imothe propriety of reporting a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, any National Bank from certifying any check unless the maker has on deposit the funds ne

Mr. ONEILL introduced a bill giving the onsent of the United States for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden. Reerred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a bill subjecting compounders of liquors to the same provisions as rectifiers, and providing that no compounding establishment shall be al-lowed within six hundred feet of a distillery. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, asked leave to offer a resolution, directing that public lands disenoundered of Indian titles should be opened to settlement under existing be opened to settlement under existing laws, or under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and that their sale to corporations and speculators by treaty stipulation is contrary to sound in the people, and in derogation of the rights of the people.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, remarking he did not see any good results to be obtained.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution of incoming relative to the arrest of Americana in

quiry relative to the arrest of Americans in Paraguay. Referred to the Committee on oreign Affairs. Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to more effectually provide relief for claimants under the convention between the United States and Venezuela. Referred to the

Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered the following, and moved the previous question:
Resolved, That all females in the employment of the Government be allowed equal pay when they perform like services with

The previous question was seconded, the main question ordered, and the resolution adopted—123 year against 27 pays. Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia. Referred to Com-

mittee on District of Columbia. Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution in-structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a Congressional registry law for Territories.

The SPEAKER stated that he was informed that to-morrow, after the reading of the journal, the death of Mr. Stevens would be announced by his successor, Mr. Dickey, and that eighteen gentlemen desired to speak, so the entire day would be occupied in that way. It was also the intention, on Friday, at half-past twelve, announce the death of Mr. Finney, by his successor, Mr. Pettis.

The SPEAKER presented a communica-tion from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a copy of a bill for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and un-der. Referred to Committee on Colunge. Also, a message from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, in re-ply to resolutions of inquiry as to sending Commissioner to Spain.

Mr. Seward says no Commissioner has recently been sent to Spain by the Executive. Noterred.

Mr. WASI BURNE suggested that when the House adjourned on Friday, it adjourn until Monday, with the understanding that

no business will be done on that day. Objection was made.
The Speaker not expecting to be in the city on Monday, got authority to appoint a Speaker pro ton for that day.

Adjourned. Pennsylvania State Debt. Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette.]

HARRISHURO, December 16,-Governo eary has issued a proclamation announce og that the State debt of Pennsylvania has cen reduced two million four hundred and tourteen dollars during the past year. | they fell to 70 france 55 centimes.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Imperfect Tranquility in Spain —Leaders Pledged to Await the Action of the Cortez-Payment backs Considered yet an Open England Certain-The Ultimatum of Turkey to Greece-Humor that Greece has Yielded--Feuds Among Troops in Italy in the Pontifical Service-Austria Cautioned by France and England.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. SPAIN.

Madrid, December 15 .- Matters are no perfectly tranquil. The Government is receiving congratulations from the provinces on the re-establishment of law and order

CADIZ, December 15,—The fleet, with Gen. Dulce on board, sailed yesterday for MADRID, Dec. 16.—The leaders of all the political parties have united in making a solemn pledge to use all their influence to

preserve peace and order throughout the country until the Constituent Cories has met and settled the questions at issue. The prompt suppression of the revolt at Cadia has greatly strengthened the hands of the provisional government and dissipated the alarm which previously prevailed.

The Minister of Finance has already com menced the payment of the Jacuary interest on the public debt in London and Paris.

The subscriptions to the new loss have been closed. They amount to \$500,000,000

It is officially announced that the elec tion of Cuban Deputies to the Cortes will be held immediately after the arrival of Captain General Dulce at Havana. Paris, December 16.—The following official news from Spain is published here:
"The country is entirely tranquil, and addresses intended for the heads of departments in the property of the following of the heads of departments in the property of the heads of departments in the property of the heads of departments." ments in the provinces will not be for

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, December 16.—A letter from Reverdy Johnson to the London Workingmen's Society jus files the friendly intercourse with Laird and other friends of the Courteen States by the averaging of Grantle Dies of Grant's and Sharman's treatment of rebel officers. and Sagrman's treatment of reconstitutes. If he is guilty of treason, so is Grant and Shorman. General Grant has entertained at his own house a distinguished rebel leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him in the American payments to a secret distinguished. the American newspapers to a secret dis-like for the preservation of peaceful relations between England and the United

London, December 16.—The Daily Tele: graph, in a leader on the financial portion of President Johnson's message and its treatment by Congress, complains that the esolutions condemning repudiation which have been called forth by the message still leave open the question of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

John Stuart Mill has written a letter on John Stuart ann has written a letter on the result of the recent elections. He as-cribes the defeat of the Workingmen's can-didates to the heavy expense of the canvass as now conducted. As a remedy for this evil he urges the government to pay the necessary expenditures and make all other

Mr. Johnson, American Minister, in short speech at the anniversary of the French Hospital, declared that Lord Clar endon was of the same mind as Lord Stan-ley in regard to the settlement of the ques tions pending between England and America, and peace between the two countries

was certain. The ultimatum addressed by the Sub-lime Porte to the Government at Athens, demands the disbandment of the volunteer forces in Greece within five days, the pro-hibition of further volunteering, the imme diate dismantling of vessels used for conveying supplies to the Cretans, the restora tion of Cretan refugees to the Island, the punishment of the persons who assaulted and wounded a Turkish officer at Syria. and strict conformity with the terms of all

It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government, pressed by the Great Powers, has yielded to the demands of the Sultan, but none of the French papers to day allude to such concession. The Moni day allude to such concession. The Mont-teur says all the European powers recommend King George to respect the rights of nations, but they insist upon moderation in Constantinople as well as in Athens.
The Moniteur thinks this harmony of councils among the powers is a pledge of peace in the East.

ITALY. FLORENCE, December 15.—At a popular meeting held here it was resolved to send meeing held here it was resulved to some deputations to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies with petitions requesting the inter-vention of the Italian Government to save the lives of A. Gano and Luzz!, who are condemned to death at Rome. Great animosity exists in Rome between the rutive and foreign born troops in the Pontifica

service. Two more trials are to take place next week, and both defendants will propably be sentenced to death. AUSTRIA. London, December 15.—It is reported hat the representatives of France and England at Vienna have been instructed to epresent to the Austrian Government the dangers that may result to the peace of Europe from its attitude on the Eastern question. The recall of the Alastrian embassador at Constantinople has been the result of their representation.

GERMANY. Sondersung December 15.—Orders have been received from the Prassian Government for the completion of permanent for-diffications at Sonderburg and Duppell.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, December 1.6.—Evening.—Consols for money 92%; acrounts 92%. Bonds dull at 74%. Erie 27%. Illinols 96%.
LIVEBFOOL, December 18.—Cotton quet; sales of 10,000 bale s; middling uplands 10%d.; Orleans 10%fd. Breadstuffs dull.
Petroleum firmer; reinned 1s. 7%d. Cheese 8c. Bacon firmer at 13s. 6d. Other arti-

London, December 16.—Sperm Oil £93. Calcutta Linseed 57@67s. 6d. Sugar firm. Spirits Turpentine 28s. 3d. Tallow 49s. 6d. HAVRE, December 16.—Cutton quiet. PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Bourse has been

NUMBER 300.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, December 16, 1868. RECONSTRUCTION BUSINESS. The Committee on Reconstruction to-day further examined witnesses as to affairs in

Mississippi, and also Gov. Bullock relating o affairs in Georgia. NOMINATIONS The President nominated to the Senate this afternoon J. N. Marks as Collector of

Action of the Cortez—Payment Customs for Philadelphia, in place of Cake, to be removed; Samuel T. Cooper, Marshal for Wisconsin; John P. O'Neill, Attorney Question — Minister Reverdy

Johnson Considers Peace with

The Wisconsin; John P. O'Nelli, Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennzylvania; J. S. Crowland, Marshal for Western District of Arkansas; Peter P. Bailey, Postmaster, Port Wayne, Ind.; Walter M. Smallwood. Postmaster, Port Wayne, Ind.; Walter M. Smallwood. Postmaster, Port Wayne, Ind.; Walter M. Smallwood. od, Postmaster for New Orleans, vice

> COLLECTOR NOMINATED. Thes. M'Cail was to-day nominated as Collector of the Sixth Iowa District.

NEW YORK CITY

iBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NEW YORK, December 16, 1868. In the case of Whilply vs. Eric Railway Company, which was argued at great length before Judge Nelson a couple weeks ago, on motion to vacute Judge Blatchford's order appointing Jay Could Receiver, and on motion to make Belmont and Lucke parties in the suit, Judge Nelson in an elaborate opinion decides that Belmont and Lucke shall be permitted to join as parties to the suit, that the injunction be dissolved, and the order appointing a Beceiver by the Judge in the United States Court Chambers be vacated and set aside. The decision virtually leaves the Central part of the road in the hands of the Directors, pending the decision of Judge Cardezo in the matter of proposition Lag. appointing Judge Davies Receiver.

The Sun has a ramor that the Eric direcfors are preparing to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river at an estimated

cost of over three millions.

Report says S. N.-Pike is to build a new opera house at the intersection of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-W. L. Boggs, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, died yestorday. -Francis Doyle was killed at Baldwin's locomotive voorks, Philadelphia, on Mon-

Judge Thomas S. Chalsor, formerly of Petersburg, Va., died suddenly at Savan-nah, Ga., on Monday. -The President has ordered the last installment of bends to be handed over to the

Union Pacific Railroad —The daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Hamden, Ohio, was killed on the 15th by being thrown from a horse.

Of 23,545, emigrants who arrived in Canada during the past season, 19,734 passed through the western States. Arrangements have been made for the completion of the beavenworth and Desmoines Railroad from Leavenwerth to Chi-

Dr. Henwick, one of the principal physicians of Kingston, Canada, has been mitted for trial on a charge of com a rape on a girl sixteen years old. -It is expected that Whalen will get a

new trial and the venue be changed, so that the trial will take place at Toronto or in or le of the county towns near it. - John T. Deweese, Representative in Con gress from North Carolina, has been indict ed for a violation of the Po and, abuse of the franking privilege. -- The elastic rooting establishment of Gatchell, on Linn street, Cincinnati, was

en tirely consumed by fire vesterday morning. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000. -Wm. McMahon, a printer of Louisville, By., has fallen heir to eight thousand rounds sterling bequeathed to him by a de-ceased relative at Manchester, England.

Three bodies were recovered from the wreck of the United States at Florence, Indiana, on Tuesday. One of them is believed to be Lew H. Vance, of Madison, Indiana. -While trying to navigate the ice boat through the Delaware and Raritan canal on Wednesday, below Trenton, N. J., five men, work men on the boat, were drowned. —W. Cozad, of Iowa, won a running match in New York, Tuesday, for two thousand dollars against P. Ferry, distance seventy yands. Cozad won by three feet; time 71

-John Ketsell was murdered and robbed in Philadelphia, on Sunday night last. He was found in the street in an insensible condition, and was taken to a hospital, where he died on Monday.

-The New York Herald says there is no need of apprehension from the reports relative to the action of the Supreme Court on the legal tender act, as the higher law of public necessity and public welfare will govern the matter.

-Sally Anderson, sentenced to death at Richmond, Va., for arson, but discharged last Saturday by Judge Underwood on the ground of the lilegality of the court trying her under the fourteenth amondment; has been rearrested by order of the Mayor.

-The bodies of the Reno brothers, hung at New Albany, Indiana, have been delivered to their friends, and taken to Seymour for interment. The remains of Anderson were buried by the county authorities. He was at one time mate of the steamboat Louisville.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, December 16.—Cotton stiffer; middlings 23a23/c; sales 7,750 bales; receipts 3.690; exports 5,365. Flour firm; superfine \$7,1027.12; double extra \$7,50; treble extra \$7,75a8,60. Corn in good demand at 78a800. Oats dull at 640. Hay firm at \$24a25; no prime or choice offering, Pork dull at \$27,50a27.75. Bacon; stock light; shoulders 13/a13/c; clear rile 18/a 18/c; clear sides 19/c. Sugar Chrisd Hams 15a160. Lard; tierce 17a17/c; keg. 12c. Sugar active; common 9/a9/a0; prime 12/c; yellow clarified 12a12/ac. Molasses active and advanced; common 50a55c; prime active and advanced; common 50a55c; prime 60a62c; choice 64a65c. Whisky \$1,12a1,17. Coffee unchanged.

BUFFALO, December 16.—The Flour mar-BUFFALO, December 16.—The Flour market is steady and, sales are reported of 300 bbls at \$7a7,50 for city ground spring, \$8.25 for Minnesota spring. Wheat inactive and held at \$1,50 for No. 2 Chicago spring. Corn is lower, sales in car lots of new at 80c; old brought \$1,00; the former on track, the latter in store. Oats are nominal at 66c. Rye, sales are reported of three cars on private terms. Pork, \$26 for heavy. Lard, 16a17c. Barley is in better demand; sales 1,500 bush—Canadian at \$2. Highwines, \$1.

SAN FRANCISCO December 16.—Flour dull at \$4,7505,75. Wheat; sales of good to choice at \$1,80a1,85. Legal Tenders, 74. CHICAGO, December 16—Evening.—At the evening board No. 2 wheat sold at \$1,151/4. Nothing doing in Corn or Oats. HAVIE, Dec. 16.—The Bourse has been buoyant and excited. Rentes rose to 70 francs 70 centimes, but after the close of the Bourse there was a partial reaction and the Bourse there was a partial reaction and ket firmer; low middlings 22c; good ordinary 214c.